<u>REMARKS</u>

In the Office Action mailed on August 4, 2008, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (hereinafter "the Office") rejected Claims 1, 4-6, 9-13, and 16-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0103339, to Chalasani et al. (hereinafter "Chalasani et al.").

Prior to discussing why applicant believes the claims are patentable over the prior art, however, a brief description of Chalasani et al. is provided. The following discussion of Chalasani et al. is not provided to define the scope or interpretation of the claims in the present application. Instead, it is provided to help the Office better appreciate important distinctions between the prior art and the claims.

<u>Summary of Chalasani et al.</u>

Chalasani et al. is directed to a "self-governing, self-healing and self-optimizing policy oriented grid architecture." This grid architecture is meant to make use of various Web service documents that provide security or other policies regarding an invoked Web service. For example, Figure 3, described at paragraphs 45 and 46 of Chalasani et al., describes a Web service that is invoked for use in a host. There is an associated Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) document that contains a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) portion used to identify policies associated with the Web service. These policies may be of a security domain nature or other such rules governing access and use of the Web service on the host by requesting entities. The claimed subject matter, however, is distinctly different from the Web services system described in Chalasani et al.

<u>The Claims Distinguished</u>

The Office has failed to show, and applicant is unable to find, where in the Abstract, and paragraphs 36, 38, 39, 44, and 45 of Chalasani et al., as cited by the Office, the subject matter of

the claims is taught. For example, Claim 1 recites, "the user Web service communicating with the content Web service to access the piece of content when the expressed user access scope overlaps with the expressed content access scope as determined from the binary sentences." Chalasani et al. fails to disclose or suggest any type of communicating between "a user Web service" and "a content Web service" at the cited portions, or any other portion. At most, Chalasani et al. discusses an identification of an individual requestor's role in terms of the SAML for a particular Web service. In contrast to what is recited in Claim 1, however, this role is never communicated by "a user Web service" with "a content Web service." In fact, the role identified in the SAML comes directly from the WSDL document itself. Thus, there cannot be any communication between "a user Web service" and "a content Web service" disclosed or suggested in Chalasani et al. because any information relating to the content service or user service comes from the same document. Because Chalasani et al. does not disclose the subject matter recited in Claim 1, the Office has not established a *prima facie* case of anticipation.

Chalasani et al. also fails to disclose or suggest, for example, "the access scope of the user Web service being conveyed in a first expression independently from a second expression that conveys the access scope of the content Web service," as recited in Claim 6. Similarly, as with the communicating between "a Web service" and a "content Web service" with regard to Claim 1, there is no conveying of independent expressions disclosed in Chalasani et al. Chalasani et al. is merely disclosing that any policy relating to a Web service comes from the WSDL. There is no conveying of independent expressions discussed in Chalasani et al. because the content service expression and user service expression come from the same document. Consequently, Chalasani et al. does not disclose the subject matter recited in Claim 6, and therefore the Office has not made a *prima facie* case of anticipation.

The Office has also failed to show that any portion of Chalasani et al. discloses or suggests, "a translator for translating the accessor sentence and the content sentence into binary sentences," as recited in amended Claims 1, 6, and 13, albeit in slightly different manners in each claim. By way of example, paragraph 46 of Chalasani et al. discusses obtaining security assertions from the SAML portion of the WSDL and asserting them for an associated Web service. This is not the same thing as "translating the accessor sentence and the content sentence into binary sentences." There is absolutely no disclosure in Chalasani et al. of "translating the accessor sentence and the content sentence into binary sentences." In fact, there is no disclosure anywhere in Chalasani et al. of binary sentences. Thus, in addition to the reasons set forth above for Claims 1 and 6, Chalasani et al. also does not disclose the subject matter of Claims 1, 6, and 13, and therefore the Office has not made a *prima facie* case of anticipation.

The Office has additionally failed to show that Chalasani et al. discloses the subject matter of dependent Claims 4, 5, 9-12, and 16-19. For example, the Office asserts that paragraphs 45 and 46 teach "granting access to the user Web service if each binary phrase of the resultant binary sentence is greater than zero," as recited in Claims 11 and 18. As discussed above with regard to Claims 1, 6, and 13, from which Claims 11 and 18 depend, there is absolutely no disclosure in Chalasani et al. in the cited portions or otherwise, of any binary sentence or phrase, let alone granting access if a binary phrase is greater than zero. As such, Chalasani et al. does not disclose the subject matter of dependent Claims 4, 5, 9-12, and 16-19, and therefore the Office has not made a *prima facie* case of anticipation.
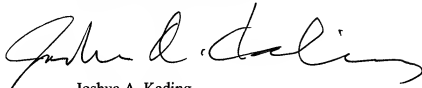
CONCLUSION

The Office has failed to show that Chalasani et al. discloses all of the subject matter of Claims 1-19. In addition to the fact that dependent Claims 4, 5, 9-12, and 16-19 are allowable because Chalasani et al. fails to disclose the further subject matter recited in the claims,

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dependent Claims 4, 5, 9-12, and 16-19 are also allowable due to their dependency from allowable independent Claims 1, 6, and 13. For at least the foregoing reasons, therefore, reconsideration and allowance of Claims 1, 4-6, 9-13, and 16-19 is respectfully requested.

The foregoing amendment and response are submitted as a full and complete response to the Office Action mailed August 4, 2008. If there are any remaining issues that can be resolved by a telephone conference or if there are any informalities that can be corrected by an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned counsel.

Respectfully submitted,

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